$$y' + p(x)y = Q(x)$$

也可以变成 x(y) + P(y)x = Q(y)

$$y' + P(x) y = 0$$

$$y_{\hat{A}\hat{M}} = C e$$
 (公式 查接用) (济收的 通解公式)

3、一阶段性非齐次方程

$$y'+p(x)y=Q(x)(c\neq 0)$$

4、 步骤

- ① 5岁 P(x) Q(x)
 ② 算e-Jp(x)dx
- ③ 代红

1/51/2 dy 24

カー 編:
$$'P(x) = -\frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$Q(x) = (x+1)^{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$e^{-\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x+1} dx} = e^{2\ln(x+1)}$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} \left[\int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x+1)^{-2} dx + C \right]$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} \left[\int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + C \right]$$

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$$= (x+1)^{2} \left[\int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} + C$$

$$= (x+1$$

step 2: 超常数 Y=C(x)·?

Step 3: 代 Y入原方程,找 C'(X)

```
step 4: 机为 C(x) 将(x)

Step 5: 代 C(x) 入 step 2
```

5.伦努利方程

L定义: 形如
$$y'+P(x)y=Q(x)\cdot y''$$
 (r≠0,1 約5程)

求方程
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = a(\ln x)y^2$$
 的通解

$$\begin{aligned}
z &= e & \left[\int -\alpha \ln x \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} + c \right] \\
&= x \left[\int -\alpha \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + c \right] \\
&= x \left[-\frac{1}{2} \alpha \ln x + c \right] \\
&= x \left[-\frac{1}{2} \ln x + c \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} - \frac{y}{2x} = \frac{x^2}{2y}, \\ y(1) = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathbf{M}} &: \mathbf{y}' - \frac{1}{2x} \mathbf{y} = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \mathbf{y}^{-1} \\
&: \mathbf{n} = -1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&: \mathbf{z}' - \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \mathbf{2} \cdot \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathbf{Z}} &= \mathbf{y}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathbf{Z}} &= \mathbf{y}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathbf{Z}} &= \mathbf{y}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\end{aligned}$$

